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THE RACE FOR AFRICA.

There has never been a more intense and concentrated effort to open a continent than is now directed towards Africa. From Algeria, from Egypt, from Zanzibar, from the mouth of the Zambesi, from Natal, from Cape Colony, from Benguela via Bihe, from the Congo and the Ogowe, the Niger, the St. Paul's, the Gambia and the Senegal, the influences of exploration, commerce, missionary and colonization endeavor, are penetrating the vast interior with so much energy and success that, with whatever difficulties and obstacles, the result cannot be doubtful. A few years will give access to the immense and varied treasures of a magnificent quarter of the globe, and bring its mighty domain under the sway of Christian civilization.

GOVERNMENTAL. At no time in the last century has every part of the Mediterranean been so involved in European diplomacy as at the present day. An uprising in Egypt summons the might of England to cease only when the horrible slave trade, which continues to devastate the upper Nile countries, shall be suppressed, and order, an upright administration of laws, and a free channel for the world's commerce shall be secured. France has assumed supreme control of Tunis at a great cost of blood and treasure. Leading governments have taken steps for securing more adequate protection for foreigners in Morocco.

The progress of French dominion in Central Africa is noted by the return of the national expedition under Capt. Gallieni. This exploration had for its main object the location of the proposed government branch line of the Sahara railway from the headwaters of the Niger to the French military colony on the Senegal, thence to con-

nect by steamer with France, and to treat with the natives. In these respects the mission seems to have been successful. At the same time, France has not abandoned the scheme of building a railroad from Algeria to Timbuctoo, and the project of flooding portions of the Great Desert is again discussed with new vigor. The bill introduced in the Chamber of Deputies by the Minister of War for the creation of an African army, provides that this effective force shall consist of fifty-eight battalions, three hundred and one companies of infantry, seventy-five squadrons of cavalry, and thirteen batteries of artillery with ninety guns, in addition to the engineer and transport services.

The Portuguese government has decided to establish stations in its extensive African possessions for the assistance of explorers and commercial caravans, by giving such information and help as may be needed. Each station will be in the midst of an inclosure sufficiently large to admit of the necessary buildings, and enough productive land to afford self-support by cultivation. It will have at its head a military officer, whose staff is to be composed of a surgeon, chaplain, and a dozen master-workmen, such as carpenters, masons and farmers. Trading houses will have agents at the stations for traffic with the natives. Capt. Capello is to have charge of the first station, which is to be located at Bihe. The same government has signed a contract with the National Steam Navigation Company for a packet service between Lisbon and Portuguese ports on the West Coast of Africa. The extreme points of the new line will be Lisbon and Mossamedes, the intermediate ports at which the vessels will call being Funchal, (Madeira,) St. Vincent, and Santiago, (Cape Verde Islands,) Prince's Island, Sau Thome, Rio Zaira, (Congo,) Ambris, Loando, and Benguela. The new steamers must not be over 4,000 or under 1,800 tons burthen, with minimum speed of ten and a half miles an hour, and accommodations for 60 first and second and 126 third-class passengers. The Portuguese government will grant an annual subsidy of £6,600, or \$33,000.

The Italian government is preparing to dispatch a special messenger to King John of Abyssinia, with a draft of an amicable treaty and gifts of natural and artificial stones, guns for hunting elephants, barrel organs, and various nick-nacks.

So large has become the number of vessels and men engaged, and so important the interests to be guarded, that the Admiralty will hereafter appoint an admiral instead of a commodore to the command of the British squadron on the West Coast of Africa.

EXPLORATIONS. Among the papers of the late Capt. Wybrants, is a minute statement concerning the Sabia, which flows into the Mo-

zambique. Dr. Flegel has penetrated the Sahara region. The expedition of the Geographical Society of Rome, in charge of Signors Matteucci and Massari, has crossed the continent from Egypt to the Gulf of Guinea. M. Sueci, of the Italian Society of Commerce, has returned from Madagascar and the Comores, bearing an advantageous concession. Major Mechow has arrived at Milan from researches in Loando. Enin Bey asserts that Beatrice gulf, supposed to be a bay of the Albert Nyanza, is a separate body of water. Three cascades have been discovered on the Quango.

Dr. Stecker, of the German African Society, is making encouraging progress from Abyssinia to the Central lakes, after an examination of Lake Tzana and its vicinity. This lake is one of the many formed by the rivers which come foaming down from the Abyssinian mountains, rushing over the rocks in such magnificent cascades as to earn for this region the title of the Switzerland of Africa. Several rivers of considerable size flow into it, the principal one, the Blue Nile, entering at the south-west, near which juts out the peninsula of Zegni, its whole mountainous surface forming one immense coffee plantation. The dwellings are of stone, and like the majority of those of the other villages of the lake, are distinguished from those of the interior by a remarkable degree of neatness, as well as for the hospitality of their inmates. Dr. Stecker estimates the area of Lake Tzana as five times that of the Lake of Geneva.

The Royal Geographical Society of England has decided on equipping a party for the exploration of the equatorial yet snow-capped mountains Kenia and Killimanjaro, and the country thence to the eastern shores of the Victoria Nyanza; Mr. Joseph Thomson is to be the commander. Four exploring expeditions are preparing by the International African Association, of which the King of Belgium is the zealous president. The first, under Col. Wouvermanns, will go from Daves-Salaam, south of Zanzibar, to Urango, south of the Tanganyika, whose southern shore they will explore as far as Karama. They will then journey to ascertain where the Lualaba flows into the lake of Moero-Okata. To reach Nyangue, they will go to meet the second expedition, led by Prof. Dusief, which starts from Capstadt and follows Livingstones' route up the valley of the Zambesi to Lathosi. They will penetrate the Londo to ascertain the exact source of Lake Bangweola, and passing through Benba, will join Col. Wouvermann's party in Casembe, so that they may make the difficult journey to Nyangue together. The third, commanded by Col. Strauch, will explore the Congo. A number of small steamers that can be taken to pieces will be transported from the lower to the higher portion of

that famous river by one thousand natives, whom Stanley has collected at Vivi. The fourth expedition, under Mr. Emil Banning and Capt. Theis, will start from Khartoum for Gondokoro, by Uragga, along the western shore of the Albert Nyanza.

A Spanish party is to survey the district between the bay of Corisco and the Albert Nyanza. The country of the Gallas is to be examined by Baron Muller, and also by Count Pennazzi, the latter then proceeding to the Central lakes. The Italian travelers, Bianchi and Sicata, are preparing at Naples, at the expense of Signor Rocco, to proceed to Abyssinia and thence into the interior, in the interest of trade for the Italian station at Assab. The Geographical Society of Milan has resolved to support Signor Benzi in an effort to cross Africa through the country of the Gallas, from east to west. A Russian expedition is to explore the region between Mount Cameroon, the Adamon and the Congo.

THE CONGO. Stanley is reported to have completed stations at Vivi, Isangila, Manyenga and Stanley Pool, the latter situated just above the rapids, whence flows fifteen hundred miles of navigable waters through a rich and populous country. The projected road, one hundred and ninety miles in length, to avoid the cataracts below, is in course of construction. The expenses have been heavy, and not hitherto covered by the profits of commercial operations, as had been at one time hoped. These four stations promise to become extensive trading towns. Each one is in care of a European with two white assistants.

Count Savorgnan de Brazza is represented to have been in active negotiation with the tribes along his newly-discovered route connecting the head waters of the Ogowe with those of the Alima, which empties into the Upper Congo. He is stated to have taken possession of the countries through which he passed in the name of France, and to have entered into treaty relations with chiefs at and near Stanley Pool, in which they acknowledge the suzerainty of the French republic. He has also founded the station of Brazzaville, on the Congo, in the immediate neighborhood of Stanley Pool. These proceedings and the possibility of international difficulty growing out of them, has caused the unexpected return of Stanley and de Brazza to Europe.

COMMERCIAL. The River Gambia Trading Company has been incorporated in London with a capital of £150,000, (\$750,000,) in 150,000 shares of £1 (\$5) each, to operate on the Gambia; the directors declaring their intention to trade direct with the United States and West Indies for the purpose of importing tobacco, flour &c. A prospectus has appeared in the same city, of the Congo and Central Af-

rican Company, capital £250,000 (\$1,250,000,) in 50,000 shares of £5 (\$25) each, to trade along the southwest African coast, and especially on the Congo, using the road which Stanley is building. The Niger Company is seeking in England to increase its capital stock. The field of operation is large, and to work it effectively, more steamers and stations are necessary. For the fostering and development of the new settlements in Liberia, which are gradually advancing to the interior, and to facilitate traffic, it is proposed to put on the St. Paul's a steamboat of moderate size for the accommodation of passengers and the conveyance of freight to and from the seaboard to various points on the river as far as the head of navigation. To carry out this object, a company of Liberian citizens at Monrovia has been organized and \$2,500 subscribed. It is intended to obtain a suitable boat in the United States. The Liberia Interior Association is another recent organization at Monrovia, whose aim is "to carry on and foster trade with the interior of Africa, to suggest and provide methods of carriage and transportation, and to promote agricultural and commercial interests in that direction." The African Lakes Junction Company has commenced the construction of a carriage road between lakes Nyassa and Tanganyika, on the completion of which there will be a line of route, rivers, lakes and road, extending about two thousand miles, from Quilimane, by the Kawaka, Zambesi, Shire and Lake Nyassa, to the northern end of the Tanganyika. The Livingstone Central African Company has opened a trading factory at Inhamissengo, at the mouth of the Zambesi. It found there two other companies for trade, one French and the other Portuguese. A company has been formed in the Transvaal, with considerable capital, to open the silver mines of Tati. Port Elizabeth is the principal sea-port on the east coast of the colony of the Cape of Good Hope, and the report of its Chamber of Commerce gives the value of articles of merchandise imported during the year 1881 as £4,001,668, (\$20,008,340.) and the value of colonial produce exported during the same period as £2,583,727, (\$12,918,685.) The customs returns for the port of Algoa Bay during the year 1881, were £879,947. (\$4,399,735.)

RAILROADS. Materials for the construction of a railroad by the French government from the mouth of the Senegal to Medina have been transported inland, and a corps of Chinese workmen sent to build it, the King of Foutah guaranteeing their security in passage. This door of entrance into western Soudan seems much more practicable than the Trans-Saharan route from Tripoli to Timbuctoo. The railway in Algeria has been extended from Saida to Kreider.

The Wassaw Light Railway Company, formed in London in the interest of West African gold mining companies, has dispatched an engineer to Dix Cove to make surveys and to prepare plans. Railroads are building from Natal toward the interior. The Orange Free State has offered to make a road to the northern border of the Natal colony to meet one from its sea-port town. A contract has been signed for the construction of a railway from Delagoa Bay to Pretoria,

GOLD MINES. The area of gold mining on the Gold Coast of West Africa by European enterprise is extending, and the conviction is strengthening that those territories will ere long rank among the richest known. The work of extraction, reduction and stamping is going on actively in the mines of the West African, the Gold Coast, the Effuenta, the Akankoo, the Wassaw, the Core d'Or d' Afrique, the Aboso and other companies. Four companies for operating in the same district have lately been incorporated in London: the South Gold Coast, the Tacquah, the Guinea Coast and the Matasong, the shares of which were quickly taken. The Core d'Or d' Afrique and Aboso companies publish every two weeks in Paris a "Bulletin des Mines." The text is in French, and it gives reports by mining engineers on the Gold Coast gold mines.

Capt. Burton and Commander Cameron, the distinguished African travelers, have returned from an examination of the West African gold fields, and in papers read by them before the Society of Arts, London, the former "recapitulated" as follows: "The good news we bring home is the prodigious wealth of the land. I know nothing to equal it in California or in the Brazils. Gold dust is panned by native women from the sands by the seashore. Gold spangles glitter after showers in the streets of Axim. Gold is yielded by the lumps of yellow swish that rivet the wattle walls of hut and hovel. Our washings range from half an ounce to four ounces per ton. There, then, is the gold, and it will be our fault only if it remains there. I know no land better able to supply the measure required in England to preserve the balance of the precious metals than this old New California, our neglected El Dorado, the Gold Coast." Commander Cameron stated that he and his companion were of the same opinion as to the abundance of gold, but it was his individual judgment "that immigration of labor was necessary for the whole West Coast, which would be provided best from China."

DIAMONDS.—The gross weight of diamonds which passed through the Kimberly (South Africa) post office in 1880 was 1,440 pounds, 12 ounces avoirdupois, the estimated value being £3,367,897. These figures compare with 1,174 pounds and £2,846,631 in 1879; 1,150 pounds

and £2,672,744 in 1878; 903 pounds and £112,427 in 1877; and 773 pounds and \$1,807,532 in 1876. The annual value of the mines in the Kimberly division, owned at the end of 1880 by the government and the London and South African Exploration Company is estimated as follows; Kimberly, £4,000,000; Old de Beer's, £2,000,000; Du Joits Pan, £1,000,000 and Bultfontein, £1,500,000. At the end of last year 22,000 black and 1,700 white men were employed at these mines. From the Kimberly and Old de Beer's mines alone, diamonds to the extent of 3,200,000 carats are annually mined, while the other mines above named yielded 300,000 carats last year.

NATIVE IRON.—Algeria contains rich deposits of iron ore. At Djebel and Sjer, specular iron ore is wrought, while at Mockta-el Hadid magnetic iron ore is worked. At Melik, pig iron is made from the spathose ores of the district, native coal previously coked, being employed in their reduction. The quantity and value of the iron ores imported from Algeria into Great Britain rose from the year 1863, 263 tons, value £201 (\$1,005,) to the year 1880, 82,248 tons, value £86,884, (\$334,420.) The Mockta-el Hadid Company in its annual report for 1879, states that at Bona 310,674 tons of iron ore were mined in that year, 25,000 tons more than in 1878. It is well known that the natives immediately in the vicinity of Liberia manufacture rude agricultural and other implements out of iron ore so pure that when heated it becomes sufficiently malleable to admit of being wrought into any shape or form without the process of smelting. A specimen piece of this ore, sent to the writer by an emigrant blacksmith from Virginia, has been analyzed by Dr. A. A. Hayes, State Geologist of Massachusetts, with the following certified result: "Its chemical composition is 98.40 per cent, pure iron; and quartz grains, magnetic oxide, iron crystals and zeolite 1.60 per cent; total 100 parts." This discovery is interesting to science and art. Native iron in large deposits is as probable as was that of native copper before the opening of the mines on lake Superior. Native copper had been known for ages to exist, but till the opening of those mines it had never been found in quantities to be of much commercial importance. Now it is found in great abundance, and some of it in masses so immense that the miners are troubled with their vastness. Whether the native iron of Liberia exists in similar abundance can be determined only by actual examination of the country. Should large quantities exist near some navigable stream or port, its commercial value must be incalculable.

COAL.—Africa is an immense virgin market for the productions and industries of Europe and America. In the year 1880 Great Britain shipped 1,001,280 tons of coal, 778 tons of cinders, and 45,666

tons of patent fuel, the latter mostly made of coal, total value £513,988, (\$2,569,940), to the following named points;*

PLACE.	TONS OF COAL.	CINDERS.	PATENT FUEL.	VALUE.
Tripoli and Tunis.....	3,308			£1,482
Algeria.....	46,182	3	29,213	39,259
Morocco.....	51		230	132
West Coast of Africa.....	124,474		2,386	63,669
British possessions in South Africa.....	168,289	479	26	86,785
East Coast of Africa.....	9,649		1,565	6,595
	351,953	482	43,420	197,922
Egypt.....	649,327	296	2,240	316,066
Totals.....	1,001,280	778	45,660	513,988

THE SLAVE TRADE.--The cause of human liberty has been advanced by the overthrow of the Mohammedan slave trade in Zanzibar and partially in Egypt, and the property in slaves is being abolished in the Portuguese possessions in southeast Africa, and in the neighboring island of Madagascar. Sir John Kirk, the British consul-general at Zanzibar, who earned his knighthood by his services in connection with the abolition of the slave traffic and the advance of civilization in East Africa, has resigned and returned to England. Col. Mills, the British political agent at Mascate, has been appointed to succeed Dr. Kirk at Zanzibar.

MISSIONS. The courage and faith of the English missionary societies in the prosecution of their work in the lake portions of Central Africa is worthy of all commendation. The great distance from the base of supplies, making necessary a long and trying land journey, and the unhealthiness of the country are serious obstacles, yet they have enlarged their operations and increased the missionary bands. The Baptists and the Livingstone Inland Mission have advanced on the Congo to Stanley Pool. Nine laborers were added to the staff of the latter during the past year, leaving the number just what it was at the beginning, nine having been removed by death or other causes from the field. Some of the new members took with them an iron house for Banana, and the steam-launch Livingstone.

* Acknowledgment is gratefully made to Peter W. Sheaffer Esq., for these statistics of coal, and those just given touching iron in Algeria; and to the Western Christian Advocate of Cincinnati; Missionary Herald of Boston, Foreign Missionary of New York, African Times of London, and L'Afrique of Geneva, for valuable information freely incorporated in this article.

Cardinal Lavigerie states in the Missions Catholiques that, there will be four departments (provinciaiato) in the mission of Rome to Central Africa—1, Nyanza ; 2, Tanganyika ; 3, Northern Upper Congo ; 4, Southern Upper Congo. The last two sections have not been entered. In the first two districts twenty-six missionaries, lay and clerical, are reported. The Algiers Mission of the same church has transferred its medical college from St. Louis, in Algeria, to Malta, where it will continue to prepare natives of Africa for medical missions among their tribes.

The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, in addition to its work among the Zulus, has planted its standard at Bihe, two hundred and fifty miles back from Benguela, and in Umzilla's Land, near the east coast of Mozambique. In each case a manly and vigorous population has been found under the government of chiefs of rare natural ability and of impulses favorable to mission efforts. In both, pioneers have fallen on the threshold of their career.

Messers Ladd and Snow, of the American Missionary Association, have returned from a tour of some twenty-five hundred miles up the Nile, to the mouth of the Sobat. They report the negro-Arab leader, Mohammed Achmet, dominating the region in which the Arthington mission is intended to be located, while the condition of Egypt gives little promise that its authority can be speedily re-established in her remote provinces in Soudan. A delay, therefore, is inevitable in the labors of the Association in this direction.

The Baptist Missionary Union has felt obliged to decline the offer of Robert Arthington, Esq., to give £7,000 to establish a mission in the Soudan country. It proposes to resume vigorous operations in Liberia, and to awaken an interest in this undertaking among the colored churches of the United States. Through the munificence of Mr. Arthington, many a missionary enterprise has been begun in Africa, which might have been delayed for years.

The Gaboon and Corisco Mission of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church has been reinforced, in view particularly of its new departure inland.

The missionary bishop of Cape Palmas writes "that four out of seven of the white missionaries in this jurisdiction will return to America for their health this year. White men must grow fewer and fewer in proportion to the workers from among the negro brethren, until the whole shall be turned over to the people whose home is here." * * * "We cannot count on more than three years in this field of every four of the white missionary's term of service, and of these three years there are large deductions to be made of the time one is sick here."

Those acquainted with the facts know that if the visible results of missionary effort appear insufficient, such insufficiency is only apparent. The wonder should not be that missionary success in Africa has been so limited, but that, under the circumstances, so much has been accomplished, not only directly upon missionary proteges but indirectly upon African communities; that the indirect and unconscious influence of missionary endeavor has been so great; that its gains for Christianity have been so many, so real and so widely spread in various portions of that continent.

COLONIZATION. The Republic of Liberia, which occupies one of the finest regions in Western Africa, was founded by Negroes from the United States. The first colonists, consisting of eighty-eight persons, sailed from New York in February, 1820, and landed, after a voyage of five weeks, at the British Colony of Sierra Leone. Not satisfied with the openings there, they sailed for Sherbro, about one hundred miles further south, where they encountered fresh difficulties. At length, after various trials and losses, they succeeded in getting a foothold on Cape Mesurado, 260 miles southeast of Sierra Leone, in latitude 7 19 N. By gradual acquisitions of territory from the native chiefs, made by treaty or purchase, they have extended from Cape Mesurado to the Sherbro river on the northwest, about ninety miles, and to the River San Pedro on the southeast, over four hundred miles.

Up to 1847 they were fostered by the American Colonization Society, which appointed their governors. In that year, feeling themselves strong enough to take charge of their own affairs, they declared themselves a free, sovereign and independent State, and made a solemn appeal to the world for recognition. Great Britain was the first to acknowledge the infant Republic, and was soon followed by the other Powers of Europe, with whom the new State entered into treaty relations. Our government formally recognized the independence of Liberia in 1862, though for many years previously a United States Commercial Agency had been established there.

The Republic is divided into four counties, instead of States, called Mesurado, Bassa, Sinou and Maryland. The law-making body, called a Legislature instead of Congress, is composed of two Houses, a Senate and House of Representatives. There are two Senators from each county. The members of the House are elected on the population basis. At present, Mesurado county has four Representatives, and each of the other counties three. The Presidential term of office is two years, but there is a movement on foot to amend the constitution so as to lengthen the term.

The chief article of export is coffee, which is considered the best in the world. Ceylon and Brazil are now cultivating Liberia coffee, and thousands of plants have been introduced into those countries from Liberia. The other articles are sugar, cocoa, ginger, arrowroot, palm-oil, camwood and ivory.

There is a gradual increase of the population from this country, chiefly from the Southern States, assisted by the American Colonization Society. These men being chiefly farmers and mechanics, are founding new settlements in the interior, pushing inward from the coast to the healthy highlands. Ten thousand such persons from this land, to continue that line of progress, would make an impression upon the continent that would be felt in the commercial world without, but far more upon the industrial world *within*. The few who are already there, with their improved methods of farming, house-building, road, and fence and bridge-making, are revolutionizing the ideas of the Aborigines, who are successfully imitating the better ways of their returned brethren. The Republic at present needs a gradual accession of such men, carrying into the country strong arms and progressive ideas, to awaken by direct influence and example the stagnant barbarism of generations, and to bring into the productive activities of the times the millions who at present contribute hardly anything to the world's well-being.

AMERICA'S OPPORTUNITY. Africa measures from north to south, 4,985 miles, while at the widest point it is 4,615 miles from east to west. It embraces an area three times as great as all Europe, and nearly four times that of the United States, without Alaska. There is every variety in the surface and in the characteristic features of the country. People think only of the black race which they have seen, and that degraded by slavery, whereas the name "African" comprises scores of races and type of men, some of which are among the noblest. Dr. Raleigh, at a recent meeting in London, said: "There is in these people a hitherto undiscovered mine of love, the development of which will be for the amazing wealth of the world * * * Greece gave us beauty, Rome gave us power; the Anglo-Saxon race unites and mingles these; but in the African people there is the great gushing wealth of love which will develop wonders for the world." The claims of long neglected Africa will be fully appreciated only when a broader knowledge shall have been attained. Her descendants have been our "hewers of wood and drawers of water" for two centuries, and yet not more than one-tenth of all America's missionary and philanthropic benevolence goes to the "dark continent" and its two hundred millions of inhabitants!

Direct, stated and rapid communication between the United States and West Africa is necessary to successful, advantageous intercourse both as to commerce and emigration. The attitude of a nation of fifty millions of people needing the growing trade of tropical empire, and with thousands of colored men waiting to emigrate there so soon as steam communication can be depended on, but now at the mercy of irregular and inadequate sailing-vessel accommodations, is an anomaly too extreme to be of much longer continuance, especially in view of the fact that twenty-eight steamers from Liverpool alone furnish it so abundantly. A foreign market is to day the most important need of American industries. Ought not the national government to assist in the establishment of a line of steamships to Liberia and aid worthy people of color to homes in that Republic? The 4,000 English emigrants sent to South Africa with £50,000 voted for the purpose by Parliament, and the liberal payments to steamship companies for carrying the mails along the African coasts, have powerfully strengthened British interests in the great commercial emporium of the world in the near future.

Is it not time that Arctic immolations cease? The return of these voyagers is as barren as the land they seek. The fearful price of the Jeannette expedition has been paid in order to dot the map with two or three pin-head islands, sheathed in ice. Let men of means arise, plenty of Henry Grinnells and James Gordon Bennetts, who shall equip exploring parties to western interior Africa, where, if they lay down their lives, it will be acknowledged that the sacrifice is worth the cost. Let America teach the world that

"Mankind are one in spirit, and one instinct bears along,
Round the earth's electric circle, the swift flash of right and wrong,
Whether conscious or unconscious, yet humanity's vast frame,
Through its ocean-sundered fibres, feels the gush of joy or shame;
In the gain or loss of one race, all the rest have equal claim."

LIBERAL EDUCATION FOR AFRICANS.

Liberia is striving to build up a better government through a better system of education. The newly elected President of Liberia College has discussed in his inaugural address some of the problems to be solved, in a manner which will interest all friends of the African race.

Professor Blyden says:

"A college in West Africa, for the education of African youth by African instructors, under a Christian government conducted by Negroes, is something so unique in the history of Christian civilization,

that wherever, in the civilized world, the intelligence of the existence of such an institution is carried, there will be curiosity if not anxiety as to its character, its work and its prospects. A college situated in all respects to the exigencies of Liberia and to the needs of the African race cannot come into existence all at once. It must be the result of years of experience, of trial, of experiment.

"Every thinking man will allow that all that has been done in Liberia so far, whether in church, in state, or in school, is only temporary and transitional. When the Liberians advance into Africa, and become one with the great tribes on the Continent, these things will take the form which the genius of the race shall prescribe. The civilization of that vast population, untouched by foreign influence, not yet affected by European habits, is not to be organized according to foreign patterns, but will organize itself according to the nature of the people and the country.

"Liberia College has gone through one stage of experience. It is to-day at the threshold of another. It is proposed as soon as the necessary means can be provided to remove the College operations to an interior site, where health of body and health of mind can be secured; where the students can devote a portion of their time to manual labor in the cultivation of the fertile lands which will be accessible, and thus assist in procuring the means for a large part of the expenses; and where access to the institution will be convenient to the Aborigines.

"We have in our curriculum, adapted some years," continues President Blyden, "a course of study corresponding to some extent to that pursued in European and American colleges. To a certain extent, perhaps to a very important extent, Negroes trained in Africa have the advantage of those trained in foreign countries; but in all, as a rule, the intellectual and moral results thus far have been far from satisfactory. In all English speaking countries the mind of the Negro child revolts against the descriptions given in elementary books—geographies, travels, histories—of the Negro. After leaving school he finds the same things in newspapers, in reviews and in novels. It is painful in America to see the efforts which are made by Negroes to secure outward conformity to the appearance of the dominant race. The African must advance by methods of his own. He must possess a power distinct from that of the European.

"The instruments of culture which we shall employ in the College will be chiefly the Classics and Mathematics. By Classics I mean the Greek and Latin languages and their literature. In those languages there is not, as far as I know, a sentence, a word, or a syllable dispar-

aging to the Negro. He may get nourishment from them without taking in any race poison. The present civilization of Europe is greatly indebted to the influence of the rich inheritance left by the civilizations of Greece and Rome. It is impossible to imagine what would be the condition of Europe but for the influence of the so-called dead languages and the treasures they contain.

"The study of the Classics also lays the foundation for the successful pursuit of scientific knowledge. But we shall also study Mathematics. The qualities which make a man succeed in mastering the Classics and Mathematics are also those which qualify him for the practical work of life. It will be our aim to introduce into our curriculum also the Arabic, and some of the principle native languages—by means of which we may have intelligent intercourse with the millions accessible to us in the interior, and learn more of our own country.

"In the religious work of the College the Bible will be our textbook, the Bible without note or comment,—especially as we propose to study the original language in which the New Testament was written; and we may find opportunity in connection with the Arabic, to study the Old Testament. The teachings of Christianity are of universal application. 'Other foundation can no man lay than that which is laid,' The great truths of the Sermon on the Mount are as universally accepted as Euclid's axioms. Our fathers have borne testimony to the surrounding heathen of the value and superiority of Christianity. We have a great work before us, a work unique in the history of the world, which others who appreciate its vastness and importance envy us the privilege of doing. The world is looking at this Republic to see whether order and law, religion and morality, the rights of conscience, the rights of persons and the rights of property, may all be secured and preserved by a government administered entirely by Negroes."

OUR AIMS AND OBJECTS.

At a recent largely attended public meeting in New York in aid of the opening of Africa, called at the request of Ex-Gov. Morgan, Hon. William E. Dodge, Henry G. Marquand, Esq., Chief Justice Charles P. Daly, and others, the Executive Committee of the American Colonization Society was represented by one of its members, Rev. Thomas G. Addison, D. D., of Washington, D. C. From an address delivered on the occasion by Dr. Addison, we are permitted to present the following extracts:—

"THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY was formed in 1816, for the sublime purpose of establishing a Christian nation in the midst of 200,000,000 barbarians. We point to-day to the free and enlightened Republic of Liberia as the result of the faith and the labors of this Society, and we claim that the Republic it founded is not only the natural and most desirable home of the colored people of the United States, but that it affords the best instrumentalities for reclaiming from barbarism the millions of benighted Africa, and for carrying throughout that vast Continent the religion and the morality of the Bible along with the arts and sciences—the refinement and the benign philosophies of modern Christendom.

The hope that Africa may be thus blessed, that she, too, emerging from her immemorial degradation may yet stand side by side with the modern Christian nations in their struggle for spiritual and political progress, has inspired all the past efforts of this Society, and it inspires us to-night to call on you, Christian brethren and friends, to unite with us in prayer and labor for the success of this magnificent cause. Much has been already done. But after all only the foundation has been laid for the future. We regard our work so far as preparatory. The hour has come for advance, for enlargement, for vastly greater effort. Many more hearts must be touched by Africa's cry resounding through the awful might of her apostacy from God, "Come over and help us." Where hundreds of dollars have been given we now ask for thousands. We have been sending out a few emigrants yearly; we must now send many.

Aided by the liberal contributions of those who feel for the wrongs of the African both in his own country and in this land of his exile, our Society has, I say, established in Liberia a free, independent, republican government, conducted with marked ability, exclusively by people of color. We do not ask you to take our testimony as to the condition and prospects of that nation. Missionaries, Naval officers and others who have visited Liberia concur in representing it as flourishing and promising large results. Many of them speak in raptures of the industry, order and sobriety of the inhabitants. They describe the great fertility of the soil and the ease of procuring not only a comfortable living, but of accumulating wealth. The towns are well constructed, the farms are industriously cultivated, and churches and schools are provided in every settlement. The products of the land are countless in variety, and yield abundant returns to the toil of culture. Is the climate, you ask, salubrious? We answer, the most authentic reports made to the Society represent the health of the emigrants to be at least equal to that enjoyed by the frontier settlers of

our Western States, and far better than that of the early adventurers to the American colonies.

The Society has given passage and settlement to 15,575 persons, exclusive of 5,722 recaptured Africans which it induced and enabled the Government of the United States to settle in Liberia, making a total of 21,297 persons to whom we have given homes in Africa. Not a single vessel with our emigrants on board through all the perils of 173 voyages across the Atlantic, has been wrecked or lost. Have not the fingers of God been on the helm of the boats that carried redemption to the outstretched hands of Ethiopia?

Not every man who applies to the Society for transportation is permitted to go. Great care is exercised in the selection of emigrants—only those are sent whom we believe to be fitted by moral and religious character and by habits of industry to foster and sustain the material and spiritual prosperity of the Republic. Consequently some of the very best members of the Negro race, men who would be honored citizens in any community, are to-day on that old Continent with pure hands supporting the ark of Liberia's holy cause. Several entire church organizations with their pastors have been planted in Liberia. One of these now numbers in Monrovia more than 200 members and out of it has grown an Association comprising 16 churches and 1343 communicants.

There seems to be but one way in which the civilization of Africa can be accomplished and its vast resources rendered available, and that is through the colonization of the colored people of this country. White men cannot live there. The climate is fatal to them. Americans, O! Americans, send to Africa your emancipated slaves, is the voice of the dust of the dead missionaries that consecrates the West Coast of Africa from Sierra Leone to the Cape of Good Hope. Will the emancipated slaves go? They are on their knees to-night in almost every State in this land imploring us to send them. The cry comes from hundreds of thousands; it is a loud and prolonged cry from their hearts. A cry from out a deep sense of wrong done to them, and of the hopelessness of their condition as a crushed and down trodden race. Send us back to the land of our fathers—back to liberty—equality—manliness—back to the possibility of development of all that is noble and grand and aspiring in us and in our children. Others there are who, not taking their social disabilities so much to heart, seek the means of settlement in their ancestral land, influenced by information from relatives and friends now living in Liberia, as the Germans and Irish seek America through the representations of their prosperous fellow-country men who flourish here.

Now, while the people of color in this country are looking longingly to the Society which asks your help to-night as their only resource for restoration to their Fatherland, the Colonists in Liberia are looking to the same Society as the only prop of their prosperity, the only promise of the perpetuity of their Government. The great need of Liberia to-day is population. Her immense resources are undeveloped; because of the paucity of her people she is in danger on every hand. The envious heathen seeing her physical feebleness, despise the advantages of her civilization. Mohammedanism is encroaching on the East. The British Lion is growling on the North. She asks for men; true, brave, industrious men, her own men. She is poor and cannot send for them; and they, too, are poor, and cannot go to her. A cruel ocean separates *this* mother from her sons—"Rachel is weeping for her children and will not be comforted because they are not." Liberia is "the Niobe of Nations." The Negro here and the Negro in Africa, in the distress of their enforced separation, cry to the old Colonization Society; and the old Colonization Society lifts up its voice to-night in its helplessness and cries to New York and from New York to the whole land, and the burden of its cry is money. Men and Brethren give, O, give me money for my work!

We ask for money, I say. How much do we want? We ought to send to Africa within a few years 20,000 emigrants. We ask fifty persons to give us \$500 apiece; \$25,000. Are there not fifty persons here to-night ready to respond to that appeal? One gentleman present offers to give \$500 on condition that nine similar pledges are secured. Are there nine persons here willing to pledge that amount to-night? Shall the fifty by your co-operation be secured?"

From the New York Tribune.

THE PEOPLE OF LIBERIA.

In a cosy room in West Twenty-sixth St., surrounded with books and pamphlets in many tongues, the Rev. Dr. Edward W. Blyden, President of the College in Liberia, is staying during his visit in this city. In a recent conversation with a *Tribune* reporter on the manners, customs and habits of life of the residents of Liberia, Dr. Blyden related the following facts:

"You must know," said Dr. Blyden, "that there are two different classes of people in Liberia, the colonists and the Aborigines. The latter consist of several tribes—the Pessehs, Golahs, Veys, Mandingoes, Bassas, Kroos and Greboes. They are the aboriginal people of

the Republic. Each tribe has its chief, whose word is law. The Pessehs are, perhaps, the largest tribe. They form the peasantry of the coast, and are a farming people. The Mandingoes are the commercial tribe. They control all of the interior commerce and also the trade between the headwaters of the river Niger and the coast. They are Mohammedans, and in their schools and mosques they use the Arabic language. Their laws are from the Arabic, taken from the Koran and the Traditions.

"Here is the Risalat," said Dr. Blyden, taking a book from the top of a large table that was piled high with treatises in the Arabic, Persian, Hebrew, Greek, and Syriac tongues. "This book," continued Dr. Blyden, "is a treatise on the laws, written with a reed of bamboo in ink which is indelible and is taken from the leaves of a tree common in that country. Occasionally you see on the page words written in red ink. Well, the red ink is also indelible and is taken from the leaves of a tree also. The word Mahomet is always in red ink."

"Who wrote the book?"

"It was written by a man who never saw a white man and to whom you can only give any sort of an idea of a white man by likening him to a ghost. This poem in the first part of the book is called the 'Dalya' because every verse—every line being a verse—begins with the letter 'd.' There are 500 verses. Every student is required to commit the poem to memory; and he must also commit the whole of the Koran in Arabic."

"But this is a digression—we were talking about the tribes. Next in intelligence to the Mandingoes are the Veys. They occupy the north-western portion of the Republic, on the coast, extending fifty miles into the interior. It is a portion of the territory that is now a subject of dispute between the British Government and Liberia. It is known as the northwest boundary question. The Veys have invented a language of their own and write in the characters of that language. It is a syllable alphabet, each character representing a syllable. They have schools in which they teach their language. In reading the writings of these different tribes, you begin on the right of the page and read toward the middle of the book, and not from left to right as we do."

"The tribe next in importance are the Kroos. Their native home is in the county of Sinou, in the central part of the Republic. The Kroos are found all along the coast. They are the sailors, without whom it would be impossible for foreign vessels to trade on that malarious coast. Foreign ships on arriving on the coast employ Kroo-

men to man their boats for loading and unloading. They are considered indispensable. The Bassa tribe are the great palm oil producers."

"What is the religion of these people?"

"All of the tribes except the Mandingoes are pagans. But they have no regular form of idol-worship. They all believe in a Supreme Being, to whom they pray, particularly in time of distress."

"How do they live?"

"In towns, presided over by a head man, who is responsible to a superior officer called the chief, who is in turn ruled by another more powerful chief. All cultivate the soil, raise cattle and other stock."

"What is the style of dress of the natives?"

"The coast tribes wear cloth around their loins. The cloth is of their own manufacture. The tribes in the interior, where cotton is cultivated, wear a long robe similar to the Roman toga. They are fond of all sorts of gold trinkets like anklets, earrings and bracelets."

"These shirt-studs," said Dr Blyden, pointing to some plain gold studs in his shirt bosom, "were made by the natives out of African gold. It is strange to me that the Indians of this country did not discover gold and use it. The Africans did."

"How many do these tribes number all together?"

"One million people within the territories of Liberia, which extend 600 miles along the coast and 200 miles inland. The natives produce palm oil, camwood, ivory, gold-dust, rubber, gum-copal, hides, and beeswax. Most of these products go to Europe—to Liverpool, Hamburg and Rotterdam."

"What part do the colonists from this country play there?"

"All of the inhabitants are under the control of the Liberian colonists—Negroes from America. They are represented in the Liberian Legislature by their chiefs."

"What sort of amusements do the Aborigines indulge in?"

"All of the tribes, except the Mandingoes have rude musical instruments for entertainments in the festival season. They improvise songs, especially of a martial character, which tell of the deeds of their fathers. They dance around fires in a manner similar to that of the Indians of America. They are jovial and happy in their temperament. One characteristic of the Negro at home is that he sings during his work. In this respect they are in marked contrast with the Indians, who are always sullen."

"How is the climate in Liberia?"

"I found it hotter here in July than I ever found it in Liberia. I wear thick flannels there, just as I am wearing to-day."

"What do the natives eat?"

"Rice principally. Then they have mutton, beef, fish, potatoes and yams. They drink palm wine—that is, wine made from the palm tree. It is not intoxicating unless taken in very large quantities. The Mandingoes, who are warriors and are large, powerful men, as well as scholars and merchants, drink no stimulants of any kind, being Mohammedans. Consequently they form a great barrier to the importation of liquors from abroad. There are all of the tropical fruits there in abundance."

"Of what kind are the dwellings of these people?"

"The houses are made of wattled bamboo and plastered inside and outside with clay. The roofs are covered with thatch. The houses are comfortable, warm and tight. They have fires in them morning and night, for the natives always sleep by a fire. "The first thing one notices on entering a town are the blacksmith shops, of which there are many, and in which iron farming implements are being made. Then you see the women making pottery and tanning leather. The men weave and the women spin the cotton. They have a primitive loom of their own manufacture, with which they make very strong cloth. In the dry season they live out of doors to a great extent."

"Are the classes there very distinct?"

"Yes; people are divided according to their wealth and their family connections. Of course, there are some pretensions to style. The chiefs go on horseback, and so do some of the natives. That is the only mode of conveyance, except the hammocks, in which the chiefs sometimes travel."

"When did the first colonists go to Liberia?"

"In February, 1820, eighty-eight colored persons sailed from New York, in the ship *Elizabeth*, for the purpose of starting a colony in Liberia. There is a curious story in connection with that expedition. At the time it started the Hudson river was frozen over. Some one had to be hired to cut a way through the ice in order to let the ship start on her voyage. The man who was employed to cut the ice and who did it was the late Commodore Vanderbilt. He was paid \$100 for his labor. After a voyage of five weeks the colonists landed at Sierra Leone. They finally settled, however, at Cape Mesurado, which is 260 miles southeast of Sierra Leone."

"How many colonists from America are there in Liberia?"

"From 20,000 to 25,000," replied Dr. Blyden.

"Where are they settled?"

"Over a tract of land on the coast 600 miles in length. By cession, purchase and gradual acquisition, they have greatly extended

their territory. In the first years of their settlement, they occupied the anomalous condition of a colony without a mother country. In 1847, they declared themselves independent and were received into the family of Nations, first by Great Britain and afterward by other countries. Now they are in treaty stipulation with all of the great Powers, including the United States."

"Has it not been the impression that the colonists have fared hardly in Liberia, and that life there has been hard, and that not much has been accomplished by them as regards bettering their condition?"

"If it has been the impression it is a false one," said Dr. Blyden, warmly. "The colonists have increased the products of their agriculture and their commerce since their assumption of sovereign rights. Three European lines of steamers visit the Liberian coast—two from England and one from Hamburg. Do you suppose these vessels would go there unless something was going on there? These vessels stop at the Liberian ports three or four times a week to take away produce and bring in European products. Only two European houses are established in Liberia, and these are confined to the six ports of entry. Only Liberian citizens are allowed to transact business with the Aborigines at places not ports of entry. This leaves the trade in the hands of citizens who are the colonists from America. These American Negroes ship large quantities of native products to England and to Germany, and receive in return articles of European production. Strange to say, there are only two American houses trading with Liberia, and these do only a transient business, having no establishments of their own in the country. Large numbers of the colonists are engaged in agriculture. Within the last ten years they have been pushing out to the high lands of the interior, where they have formed settlements and engaged largely in the cultivation of coffee, sugar and cocoa. These colonists are nearly all Southern Negroes, who were in slavery before the war and who went out with no capital but their habits of industry. They are growing in all the elements of national prosperity. Some of them have attained a competence which they say they could never have gained in the South. Many have had leisure to learn to read and write since their arrival in Africa. They have been stimulated to make such improvements in the first place by the necessity that exists in settlements founded under such circumstances for men to read and to write; and secondly, by seeing natives coming from the interior with manuscripts, pens and ink of their own manufacture, and confronting the illiterate colonists with a literature which has crossed the Continent from Arabia."

"Are the colonists who have been slaves contented there?"

"Not one of these men would return to the United States if he had the opportunity. All the talk about immigrant sufferings in Liberia and their wishing to return to this country is just the same kind that was indulged in in England when the first settlers came to Jamestown and to Plymouth Rock. No man of intelligence or industry wishes to return to America. The colonists find outlets and encouragements for their energy in Liberia that transform them into new men. The knowledge that has been stored in their memory is reproduced there in the practical work of building up a new country. They make bridges and roads; they build houses of wood and of bricks, manufacturing their own bricks, which are said by good judges to be as good as any in this country. The colonists have a self-reliance growing out of habits of industry acquired in the South, of which the Negro brought up in the North is destitute.

"Do the colonists carry with them their peculiar characteristics and indulge in corn-shuckings and great revivals?"

"Oh, no. They have no time for all that nonsense. There is no corn-shucking or any shouting or carrying on, such as there is in the South. All that stuff is left behind them."

"Do they have any amusements of any kind?"

"Oh, yes. There are parties, balls and dinners. White men who have been present on some of these occasions have expressed their great surprise at the refinement and culture displayed. It is not African to shout in meetings and carry on as I know the Negroes do here. You see there is great pressure brought to bear on the colonists by the Moahammedans, who in their worship are very dignified and sober."

"Are the houses of the colonists well furnished?"

"Yes; they are furnished comfortably and in many cases nicely."

"Are the Negroes who go from this country employed as servants?"

"Not at all. Each colonist is given twenty-five acres of land, if married, and ten acres if single, by the Government. They are supported six months by the Colonization Society. The natives bring their children to them, and they become the servants, who are taught and trained by the colonists. As they grow up and learn something, others come in to take their places. America has, according to the last census, 6,000,000 Negroes. If we could have 1,000,000 of them, we could take possession of the Soudan and drive out the French. England can't help us, for to deprive the West Indies of the Negroes would be to make those islands profitless."

"Are there any mills in Liberia?"

"Yes; there are four large steam sugar mills, owned and manag-

ed by Negroes. The sugar is exported to Liverpool and Hamburg."

"Do you have any trouble with foreign Powers?"

"Oh, yes; two years ago a powerful Mohammedan chief, living 300 miles east of Liberia, sought the alliance of the Liberian Republic. A great deal of the trade that comes to the coast comes from and beyond his country. The British Government, hearing of this proposition, wrote to the Liberian Government, protesting against any such annexation, on the ground that, owing to the weakness of the Liberian Government, trade might be interfered with. But there is not the slightest doubt that as Liberia acquires civilization and numerical strength there will be large accessions to the Republic of powerful kingdoms in the interior. To such annexations no European Power could in fairness take exception. And it is for this reason—to hasten the development of the Republic in the direction of Soudan—that Liberia is anxious for the immigration of American citizens of African descent."

"Are there any marked differences between life here and in Liberia among the colonists?"

"None other than those I have mentioned. There is more refinement there—refinement that you do not find among Negroes here. And they speak much better English than the Negroes here. Many of the colonists have made money, which they have on deposit in the banks of England and in this country."

"What about labor there?"

"Labor is cheap; \$4 a month is good pay for the natives."

"Are there ever any disturbances among the natives?"

"Sometimes. But the interest shown for Liberia by foreign Powers in occasionally sending men-of-war there has a tendency to keep the people quiet. It would be a good thing if the United States would send once a year one of its ships from the Mediterranean around to Liberia. It would have great effect on the natives, for they would see that America is interested in Liberia. It is America's interest that they desire."

"All of the reports," said Dr. Blyden in conclusion, "to the effect that there is suffering and distress among the colonists, that they make a mistake in going there, is sheer nonsense, started by Negroes who know nothing about it, for they are not in correspondence with Liberia at all. The 'Arkansas refugees' who went to Liberia are doing nobly, each having a farm of his own and living a happy and industrious life. Only three have died since they arrived there, and they were only children. The leader of them has a fine farm of his own, and has twelve men under him. The Azor expedition from Charleston was grossly misrepresented also.

BACK FROM THE COAST.

BY BELLA A. NASSAU.

With doors unbarred our Afric stands
 Ready for entrance now;—
 The long-locked mysteries of her heart
 Her woe-encircled brow —
 The heathen spells about her hung
 Plead in each wild unfettered tongue,
 To God's advancing Gospel host—
 " Back from the Coast, Back from the Coast. "

Beyond the mangrove's deadly line,
 Where lurks the fever sprite—
 Beyond, where forests dense entwine
 In ever dismal night,—
 The inland, fertile plains invite
 Brave messengers of truth and light,
 And Freedom's own unfettered host—
 " Back from the Coast, Back from the Coast. "

We stand upon the white sand beach,
 We watch the surf's wild play,
 Then turn to gaze where mountains reach
 The clouds so far away :—
 These mountains looking on the sea—
 Heralds of saddest misery !
 Dread Superstition's Holocaust—
 " Back from the Coast, Back from the Coast. "

Where Lualaba threads its way
 Through lake and mountain bold,—
 Beside Zambesi's torrent spray,
 One has the message told,
 Yet, what delays the bright full morn
 To be o'er Afric's uplands borne?
 Where float Ogowé's "thousand Isles,"
 And Eyo* leaps through dark defiles,
 Where kingly Congo's mingled tide
 Through mountain barriers wanders wide,—
 Where are the consecrated host
 Eager to press— " Back from the Coast? "

Oh! friends! Oh! Christian souls at rest!
 Look from your watch towers high!
 Oh! Hearts, the noblest and the best.
 See! Morning breaks the night !
 Up! Onward with the Atlantic wave,
 God-given your power to lift, to save!
 Only one hour on Life's swift glass—
 Haste! ere the day too quickly pass!
 Haste! or the Moslem's fatal clash
 Will on the Christian's armor flash—
 Then shall we see, tho' *undismayed*,
 On Afric's plains, Earth's *last Crusade*.

* Native name of Benita River.

THE NORTH-WEST BOUNDARY QUESTION.

The following letter from Mr. C. T. O. King, Agent of the American Colonization Society, gives the latest particulars of the long pending controversy between the Governments of Great Britain and Liberia in relation to certain territory forming the North-West boundary of the latter. We hope that the Legislature of Liberia, which was to assemble at Monrovia on Monday, December 4. may find it possible to arrive at a satisfactory solution of the question, and thus save the Republic from a crisis in its affairs that may check the progress of Christian civilization which it is promoting in that part of Africa.

Monrovia, September 12, 1882.

DEAR SIR,

Her Majesty's ship "Flirt" arrived here on the 5th inst. with a dispatch to the Government, expressing the regret of Her Majesty's Government in the President not convening an extra session of the Legislature to ratify the provisional article of agreement entered into by Governor Havelock and President Gardner touching the settlement of the question of the North-West boundary of this Republic, and hoping that the President would insist upon the Legislature, at its next session, to ratify said article of agreement; otherwise Her Majesty's Government will proceed without further delay to enforce the payment of British claims as indicated by Governor Havelock in his decision at the last conference, and should the Legislature fail to ratify said article of agreement, Her Majesty's Government would then proceed, without delay, to enforce the payment of said claims, and would also ignore the rights of Liberia to the disputed territory.

I may here remark that the leading natives from all that section of country declare freely their friendly feelings toward the Liberians and their willingness to be incorporated with us if only we are able to give them the benefits of civilized government and commerce, and also their entire abhorrence to be brought under British rule. They say that they only encourage British traders to come among them to supply their needs because the Liberians have not traded on that part of the coast in consequence of Great Britain disputing our right to the territory. If this boundary question is settled in our favor, it will open a vast market for American commerce.

Yours respectfully,

C. T. O. KING.

A STEAMER FOR LIBERIA.

For the fostering and development of the new settlements in Liberia, which are rapidly advancing to the interior, and to facilitate traffic, it is thought that the time has come for the establishment on the St. Paul's river of a steamboat of moderate size for the accommodation of passengers and the conveyance of freight to and from the seaboard of various points on the river as far as the head of navigation or rapids, about twenty miles from the coast. The St. Paul's river communicates with Monrovia through the Stockton creek, about eight miles long. The depth of water at the mouth of the creek, near Monrovia, is seldom more than twelve or fifteen inches. The depth of water in the river reaches in places several fathoms.

To carry out this object, a company of Liberia citizens at Monrovia, has been organized for the purpose of raising \$2,500. in addition to their own that may be derived from the sale of stock (which they expect to be \$2,500), to build a boat in this country suitable for the ends they have in view. They estimate the whole cost of the boat in this country and delivered at Monrovia at, say, \$5,000. What is borrowed they propose to pay by sale of stock and earnings, and they will give their notes for the amount, guaranteed by mortgage on the boat.

The aid of the friends of Liberian progress is solicited towards this enterprise, either in the way of loans to the company or by the purchase of shares. The shares are twenty-five dollars each. The company would like to inaugurate the enterprise free from debt to the builders of the boat. The manager of the business and treasurer of the company is Mr. R. A. Sherman, financial agent at Monrovia of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions. The secretary is Mr. C. T. O. King, agent in Liberia of the American Colonization Society.

H. M. Schieffelin, Esq., 665 Fifth avenue, New York, contributes \$500, on condition that the balance of \$2,000 can be subscribed.

COLORED PROFESSORS FOR LIBERIA.

The congregations of the two largest churches in New York City—Shiloh Presbyterian and Bethel African Methodist Episcopal—were surprised, on Sunday, Nov. 5, when their respective pastors announced their resignations from their pastorates and their intentions to accept professorships in Liberia College. The Rev. H. M. Browne, of the former congregation, was called from his studies abroad soon after the death of the Rev. Dr. Garnet, and had not yet been installed,

having been preaching in Shiloh church for only three weeks. He has been elected by the Boston Trustees of Donations for Education in Liberia, to the Charles Hodge Professorship of Intellectual and Moral Philosophy in Liberia College. The Rev. T. McCants Stewart, of Bethel Methodist Episcopal church, has been elected Charles Sumner Professor of Belles Lettres, History, and Law, in the same institution. Both are young men. Mr. Browne's thirty-one years of age, and was born in Washington, D. C. He studied in Howard University, in his native city, and afterward entered Princeton Seminary, from which he was graduated in 1878. He then studied philosophy for two years in Edinburgh University, in Scotland, after which he read theology and studied the languages in Germany. He is unmarried. Mr Stewart is twenty-eight years of age. He was born of free parents in Charleston, S. C., and was graduated from the University of South Carolina in 1875. For two years he practised law in South Carolina, and was professor of Mathematics in the State Agricultural College for two years. Mr. Stewart then entered Princeton Seminary, but after studying for two years was obliged to give up on account of failing health. In 1880 he was called to Bethel Methodist Episcopal church. The two young professors will start for their new field of labor together in February.

A large meeting in this behalf was held on Monday evening, November 20, in the Fourth Avenue Presbyterian Church, New York. The Rev. Dr. Howard Crosby, presided. Dr. James Mc Cosh, President of Princeton College, said that he was present at the meeting to bear testimony in behalf of the young men, the Rev. T. McCants Stewart and the Rev. H. M. Browne, who will go to Liberia in February next as instructors in Liberia College. Dr. Mc Cosh spoke of them in highly complimentary terms as having been students under him in Princeton College. "I am here in the second place," said Dr. Mc Cosh, "to bear testimony to the capability of the colored race to receive great education. They have a capacity for indefinite improvement. I do not believe, however, that the North or the South can elevate the Negro alone; it must be done by themselves."

The Rev. Dr. William M. Taylor, of the Broadway Congregational Tabernacle, spoke warmly in favor of the attempt to Christianize and civilize Africa. The Rev. Dr. Joseph F. Elder, of the Epiphany Baptist Church, the Rev. Dr. John Hall, of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, and Hon. William E. Dodge also made remarks heartily approving the movement. The Rev. Dr. Edward W. Blyden, President of Liberia College, spoke of the efforts of the first colonists in Liberia, and of the hardships they endured and the final success that crowned their efforts.

ROLL OF EMIGRANTS FOR LIBERIA.

BY BARQUE MONROVIA, FROM NEW YORK, NOV. 1, 1882.

No	NAME.	Age.	OCCUPATION.	RELIGION.
<i>From Cobton, Craven Co., N. C.</i>				
1	Lewis B. Dudley	31	Shoemaker	
2	Edith Dudley	39		Baptist
3	Elizabeth Dudley	6		
4	Hugh S. Dudley	4		
5	Lewis B. Dudley, Jr.	2		
6	May Williams	21		Baptist
7	Henry Williams	1		
8	Peggy Brown	21		
9	Bryan Dudley	60	Farmer	Baptist
10	Harriet Dudley	58		Baptist
11	Elijah Dudley	24	Farmer	
12	Bryan Dudley, Jr.	17		
13	Mary Dudley	26		Baptist
14	James Garfield Dudley	3 mos.		
15	Lizzie Liggins	39		Baptist
16	Lizzie Boyd	10		
17	Jordan Brown	17		
18	Mary Ann Brown	40		Baptist
19	Mary Whitfield	26		Baptist

From Union, Lee Co. Arkansas.

20	Stewart A. Dorsey	52	Farmer	Methodist
21	Mary Jane Dorsey	51		Methodist
22	Robert Dorsey	11		

From Fort Smith, Arkansas.

23	Henry Jones	23	Teacher	Baptist
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From Columbus, Miss.

24	William B. Gant	29	Teacher	Baptist
25	Henrietta Gant	19	Teacher	Baptist

From Parsons, Kansas.

26	Nelson C. Armstrong	25	Teacher	
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From Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

27	Cornelius Mc Kane	21	Teacher	Presbyterian ..
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NOTE —The foregoing named persons make a total of 15,682 emigrants settled in Liberia by the AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

OUR FALL EXPEDITION.

The bark Monrovia, built by Yates and Porterfield for their African trade, sailed from New York, November 1st, with twenty-seven emigrants sent by the American Colonization Society. Fully as many more were expected, but sickness and other causes prevented their

embarkation. Nineteen of the company were from North Carolina, four from Arkansas, two from Mississippi, one from Kansas, and one from Saratoga Springs, N. Y. Twenty are twelve years old and upwards, five are under twelve years of age, and two are infants. Of the adults, five are teachers, three are farmers and one is a shoemaker. Fourteen are communicants of Evangelical Churches.

The quality of the emigrants to Liberia steadily improves. Intelligence, enterprise and self-reliance are more and more apparent. Those now sent justify this description. They carried with them a goodly outfit of clothing and bedding, and also some money. The Society shipped by the Monrovia, the requisite stores for their settlement and support during the first six months after arrival, with mechanical and agricultural tools for the erection of houses and the cultivation of their lands at Brewerville.

THE PENNSYLVANIA COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

The monthly meeting of the Board of Managers was held at the Society's rooms, No. 609 Walnut street, Philadelphia, on Saturday, September 16th, when the usual routine business was transacted.

The Board also placed on record the following tribute to the memory of Dr. William H. Allen, prepared and read by Hon. Eli K. Price, President of the Society :

"Our summer vacation has brought to us an occasion of mourning. It has pleased Divine Providence to take from us one of our vice-presidents, William Henry Allen, LL. D. In this bereavement our Society has lost a long tried friend and earnest advocate, and the community and the whole country an eminent teacher and administrator and good citizen.

"Dr. Allen died August 29, 1882, aged seventy-four years. He had been professor of mathematics in Dickinson College, whence he was called to take the presidency of Girard College, nearly a quarter of a century ago. He had held that office of delicate trust with great acceptance to the trustees and the public, and with entire fidelity to the will of the founder and the religion of our people. He was a layman, but a sincere professor of the Methodist Episcopal religion, and in the Christianity professed by that church he lived and died.

"On various occasions Dr. Allen wrote, spoke and published in advocacy of the purposes of colonization in the Republic of Liberia. Two purposes were prominent in his mind as in ours: That men of color might have a country and nation where their independence should be complete, and no man could look upon them through the

discoloring medium of prejudice; that these should be held securely in even a missionary ground, where Christianity and civilization should be planted, thence to spread through the continent of Africa—objects worthy the attention and aid of our nation, until our wrong shall be atoned and be recompensed by blessings a hundredfold.

“When the eminently useful, good man dies, the community in which he lived feels shorn of a great protector, and virtue herself is felt to have lost a friend, that seems to weaken her hold on mankind. So now we feel in the presence of this great loss; feel that we can but resolve, in our smaller sphere, to cherish his sweet memory and try to imitate his great virtues.

“Let us read and reread the utterances of his great heart of humanity as they fell from his lips, in an address to this Society, on the 25th day of October, 1863, when this nation was in arms to put down the great rebellion, the fruit of centuries of slavery of men and women torn from their homes in Africa. Truly, as he said, if prophet had foreseen, more than two hundred years before the sequences as we have read in history and seen with our own eyes, of crime, sufferings and woes of the American slavery of Africans, “men’s faces would have paled at the ghastly spectacle, and not one foot of a slave would have been permitted to touch the shore.”

“He further left us this testimony: “I believe that the Almighty Sovereign of All, the Creator of all, inspired our forefathers to establish this Society to aid in elevating the colored race to a position of freedom and equality, and to plant the colony—now the Republic—of Liberia, which in the fullness of time, is to serve as a beacon to the tribes and nations of Africa, and to introduce the principles of our holy religion among these savage people.”

Thus spoke this good philanthropist, “who, though dead, he yet speaketh.”

THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

The Sixty-Sixth Anniversary of the American Colonization Society will take place in the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church, Washington, D. C., on Sunday evening, January 14, 1883, at 7.30 o’clock, when a sermon will be preached by Rev. Dr. Edward W. Blyden, President of Liberia College.

The annual meeting of the Society for the election of officers and the transaction of other business, will be held at the Colonization Building, No. 450 Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, D. C., on the next succeeding Tuesday at 3 o’clock P. M.

The Board of Directors will commence their annual session at the same place and on the same day at 12 o'clock M.

PROPOSED PAPER AT SIERRA LEONE.

We have read with pleasure the prospectus of THE METHODIST HERALD AND WEST AFRICAN EDUCATIONAL TIMES, to be published at Sierra Leone on the second and fourth Fridays in each month, and doubt not that it will be made to render valuable service in the promotion of true religion and higher education, especially in a region which is making gratifying progress in commerce, civilization and Christianity.

RECEPTION OF THE AMERICAN MINISTER.

Hon. John H. Smyth, LL. D., Minister Resident and Consul General of the United States to Liberia, arrived at Monrovia on the 2d of August, via Liverpool, and was formerly received by President Gardner on the 4th. Mr. Smyth met with a cordial reception from the authorities and people of the young African Republic.

THE SCRIPTURES IN ARABIC.

"The Bible Society Record" states that Mr. Alfred B. King, a teacher in the Presbyterian school at Clay-Ashland, Liberia, lately made a tour into the interior. He writes: "At Bopora I was enthusiastically received; and, although the town was thoroughly under Mohammedan domination, I circulated every copy of the Gospels I had among native young men, who read the Arabic as readily as I can the English, and who were very much pleased to get them. I had applications for twice the number I carried. Two Mohammedan young men followed me home to get copies of the *Ingele*, as they call the Gospels. Even the old king and the imaum of the mosque asked each for a copy."

RECEIPTS OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

During the month of September, 1882.

NEW HAMPSHIRE. (\$2.00)		WISCONSIN. (\$18.00)	
<i>Lyme.</i> T. L. Gilbert.....	2 00	<i>Fox Lake.</i> John Carter, toward cost of emigrant passage to Liberia....	18 00
VIRGINIA. (\$1.00)		RECAPITULATION.	
<i>Alexandria.</i> Mrs. M. B. Blackford.	1 00	Donations.....	3 00
MISSISSIPPI. (\$25.00)		Emigrants toward passage.....	43 00
<i>Columbus.</i> W. B. Gant, toward cost of emigrant passage to Liberia...	25 00	Rent of Colonization Building.....	163 50
		Interest for Schools in Liberia.....	90 00
		Total Receipts in September..	299 50

During the month of October, 1882.

NEW HAMPSHIRE. (\$20.00)		<i>Jacksonville.</i> Mrs. H. C. Keeney,	
<i>Bristol.</i>	20 00	\$5. A. C. Wadsworth, Wm. Russell, T. J. Pitner, Rev. W. F. Short, each \$1.....	9 00
RHODE ISLAND. (\$30.00)		<i>Alexander.</i> Lloyd W. Brown, \$5.	
<i>Newport.</i> Miss Ellen Townsend, in aid of putting a small steamer on the St. Paul's river.....	30 00	Wm. Brown, \$2.....	7 00
CONNECTICUT. (\$10.00)		KANSAS. (\$50.00)	
<i>New Haven.</i> Dr. E. H. Bishop....	10 00	<i>Topeka.</i> Mrs. Susie Dillon.....	10 00
NEW YORK. (\$100.00)		<i>Parsons.</i> G. H. Hardy and N. C. Armstrong, toward cost of emigrant passage to Liberia.....	40 00
<i>Kingston.</i> A family contribution..	100 00	FOR REPOSITORY. (\$2 00)	
MARYLAND. (\$15.00)		South Carolina \$1. Liberia \$1..	2 00
<i>Baltimore.</i> Isaac T. Dorsey, toward cost of emigrant passage to Liberia.....	15 00	RECAPITULATION	
ILLINOIS. \$ (53.00)		Donations.....	223 00
<i>Champaign.</i> Rev. George McKinley, \$10. Mrs. Julia Burnham, \$5.		For African Repository.....	2 00
Miss Mary Ann Finley, \$2	17 00	Emigrants toward passage.....	55 00
<i>Corbondale.</i> Miss Essie C. Finley	20 00	Rent of Colonization Building.....	128 00
		Total Receipts in October..	\$408 50

During the month of November, 1882.

NEW YORK. (\$200.00)		FOR REPOSITORY. (\$1.00)	
<i>New York City.</i> Hon W. E. Dodge, \$100. Yates & Porterfield, \$100.....	200 00	<i>Mississippi.</i>	1 00
<i>Albany.</i> Mr. William Wendell....	20 00	RECAPITULATION.	
NEW JERSEY. (\$20.00)		Donations.....	240 00
<i>Princeton.</i> A Friend	20 00	For African Repository.....	1 00
		Rent of Colonization Building.....	82 06
		Total Receipts in November...	\$323 07

PENNSYLVANIA COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

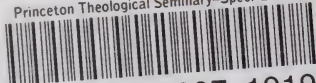
BY REV. DR. EDWARD W. SYLE, CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

<i>Philadelphia</i> Gilbert Emley, \$25. Thomas Hockley, \$10. Rev. Dr. S. E. Appleton, \$10. Church of the Mediator, \$5. John H. Converse, \$2. Mrs. John Lucas, for female education in Liberia, \$5.....	57 00
<i>East Orange, N. J.</i> Mr. & Mrs. Oddie,	4 00
Total	\$61 00.

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African Repository

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